

Towards Consistent Dark Energy Constraints from High- and Low-Redshift Probes with the Extended AP Test

Suvedha Suresh Naik

QUC Research Fellow

Korea Institute for Advanced Study (KIAS)

In collaboration with Changbom Park



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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Dark Energy Models
- 3 Observational Probes
- 4 New Constraints with extended AP
- 5 Summary

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Λ CDM and Its Tensions

- Λ CDM — cosmological constant + cold dark matter — fits most observations well, yet persistent discrepancies motivate extensions
- **Hubble tension:** $H_0^{\text{SH0ES}} \approx 73 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ vs $H_0^{\text{Planck}} \approx 67 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$
- **Evolving dark energy:** DESI DR2 + Planck + Pantheon+ prefer $w_0 > -1$, $w_a < 0$ at $\gtrsim 3\sigma$
- S_8 **tension:** weak-lensing surveys favour lower clustering amplitude than CMB-inferred Λ CDM
- These tensions point to **different cosmic epochs:** $H_0 \Rightarrow$ pre-recombination; $(w_0, w_a) \Rightarrow$ late-time expansion history; $S_8 \Rightarrow$ late-time growth
- **This talk:** test the evolving-DE signal against an additional low-z probe and early-universe physics

Evidence for Evolving Dark Energy and Phantom crossing

- DESI DR2 + Planck + Pantheon+: $w_0 = -0.838 \pm 0.055$, $w_a = -0.62^{+0.22}_{-0.19}$
— Λ CDM at $(w_0, w_a) = (-1, 0)$ excluded at $\gtrsim 3\sigma$ [DESI 2025]
- Best-fit CPL implies $w < -1$ at low z (phantom crossing)
- But how robust is this signal?
 - **Dataset dependence:** significance varies with SN catalogue choice

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- But how robust is this signal?
 - **Dataset dependence:** significance varies with SN catalogue choice
 - **Early-universe dependence:** standard BAO relies on r_d — shifts in pre-recombination physics (e.g. EDE) directly bias DE constraints
- **This work:** extend $w^{\text{CPL}}\text{CDM}$ with axion-like EDE and add an r_d -independent low- z anchor (SDSS eAP) — can high- z and low- z probes be made consistent?

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Dark Energy Models

- **Dynamical Dark Energy (CPL):**

$$w(z) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a)$$

Parameters: w_0, w_a . Affects: $H(z)$ and $D_A(z)$
 \Rightarrow shifts distance moduli (SN), BAO ratios, AP distortion

- **Early Dark Energy (EDE) — axion potential:**

$$V(\theta) = m^2 f^2 [1 - \cos(\theta)]^n$$

Parameters: $f_{\text{EDE}}, z_c, \theta \equiv \phi/f, n$.

Active around pre-recombination, temporarily boosts $H(z)$ before last scattering

\Rightarrow **reduces** r_d , **raises** CMB-inferred H_0

\Rightarrow **no direct late-time imprint** — negligible by $z \sim 10$

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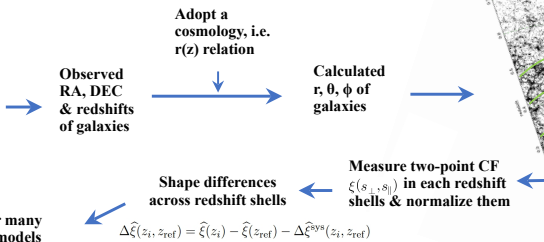
Observational Probes

Probe	Redshift	Parameters
High-z probe: Planck – CMB TTTEEE + lensing	$z \sim 1100$	$\omega_{\text{cdm}}, \omega_b, \tau_{\text{reio}}, \theta_*, A_s, n_s, f_{\text{EDE}},$ (w_0, w_a weakly)
Low-z probes: PantheonPlus – SN Ia SH0ES SDSS – extended AP DESI DR2 – BAO	$0.001 < z < 2.26$ $0.025 < z < 0.7$ $0.1 < z < 4.2$	Ω_m, w_0, w_a H_0 Ω_m, w_0, w_a (r_d -independent) Ω_m, H_0, w_0, w_a (+ ω_b, f_{EDE} via r_d)

Alcock-Paczynski (AP) test

- An intrinsically isotropic feature appears isotropic **only if** the assumed cosmology is correct
- A wrong cosmology stretches radial and transverse separations by **different factors**:
 - Radial: $s_{\parallel} = c\Delta z/H(z)$ — depends on $H(z)$
 - Transverse: $s_{\perp} = (1+z)D_A(z)\Delta\theta$ — depends on $D_A(z)$
- Mismatch between the two distortions squashes a circle into an apparent ellipse → **the signal**
- The test is r_d -**independent**: the absolute scale cancels in the shape ratio; only the *anisotropy* matters
- Constrained parameters: Ω_m, w_0, w_a

The Extended Alcock-Paczynski Test using $\xi(s_{\perp}, s_{\parallel})$ as the standard 'shape'



$$\chi_{z_{\text{ref}}}^2(\Omega_m, w) = \sum_{\ell=0,2,4} \sum_{\alpha,\beta} P_{\ell}^{z_{\text{ref}}}(s_{\alpha}) \cdot (C_{\alpha\beta}^{\ell})^{-1} \cdot P_{\ell}^{z_{\text{ref}}}(s_{\beta})$$

Note!

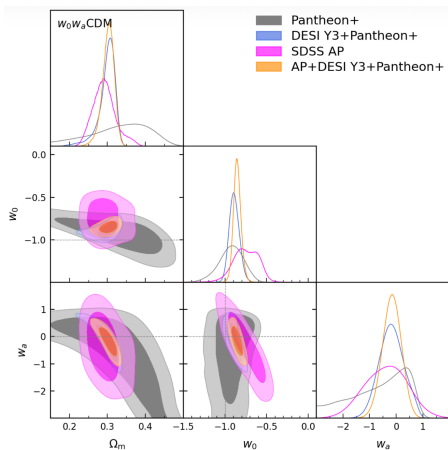
We don't need to know absolute size or shape. Only shape conservation is used across redshifts!

- Purely geometrical & ~independent of size, mass & clustering evolution!
- High statistics!

see Park et al. (2019), Dong et al. (2023), Dong & Park (2026)

Extended AP test

Low- z constraints from the eAP method paper:



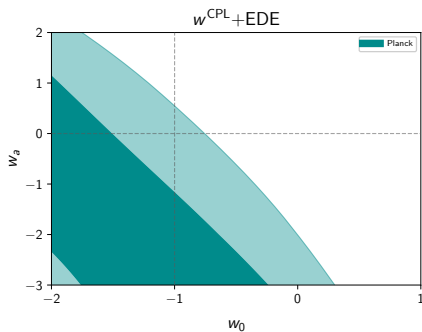
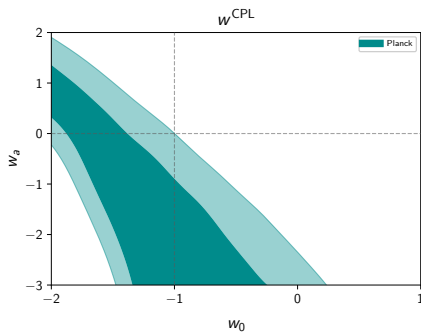
Dong & Park 2026 ApJ 998 66, arXiv: 2510.24089

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Constraints from high-z probe

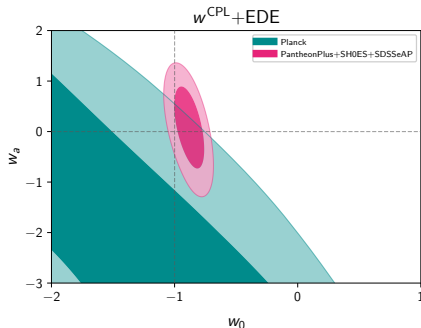
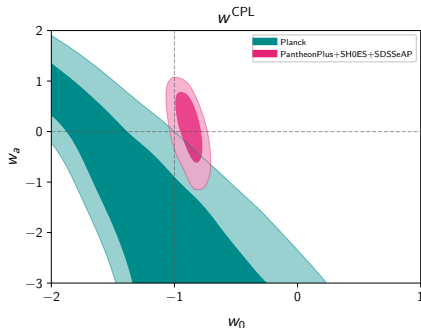
Planck: PR4(TTTEEE+lensing)



Unconstrained from CMB alone

Constraints from low-z probes

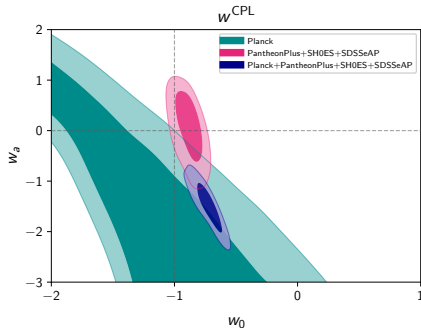
PantheonPlus+SH0ES+SDSS-eAP



- w^{CPL} : Constraints from low-z probes are consistent with Λ CDM or weakly dynamical DE; Dong & Park 2026 ApJ 998 66, arXiv: 2510.24089
- $w^{\text{CPL}+\text{EDE}}$: EDE unconstrained by low-z data (no late-time imprint)

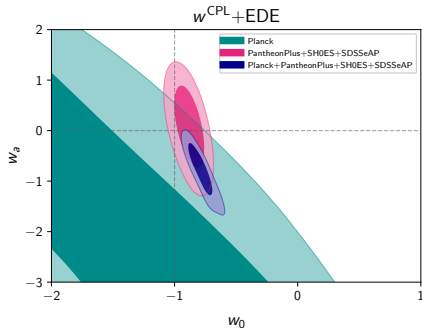
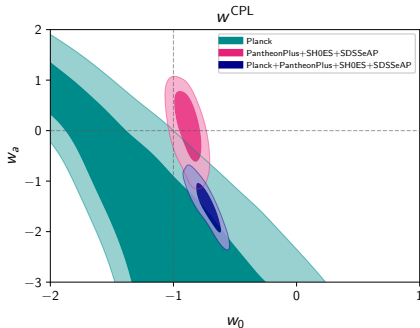
Constraints from high- & low- z probes

Planck+PantheonPlus+SH0ES+SDSS-eAP



Constraints from high- & low- z probes

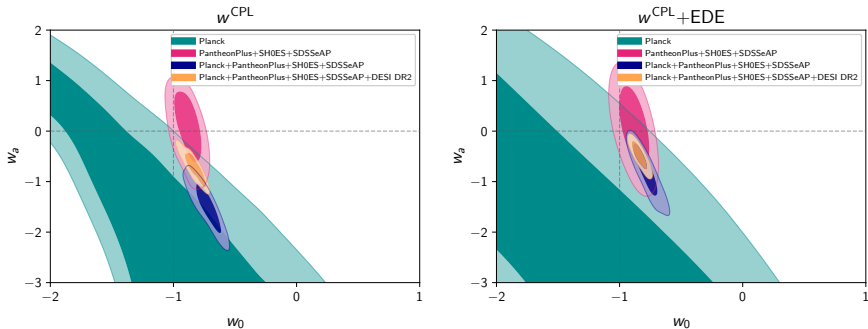
Planck+PantheonPlus+SH0ES+SDSS-eAP



- Hints of dynamical DE become stronger **ONLY** when CMB is added!
- Addition of EDE reduces the tension with Λ CDM model; EDE raises H_0 , lowers r_d

Constraints from high- & low- z probes

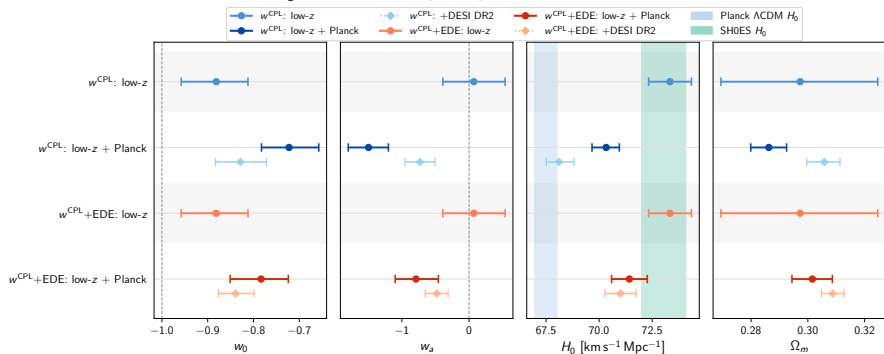
Planck+PantheonPlus+SH0ES+SDSS-eAP+DESI BAO



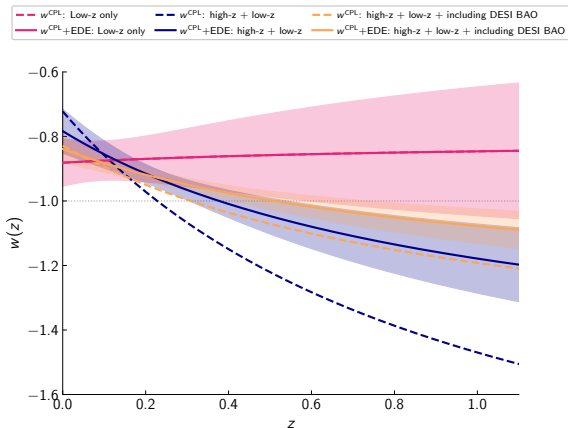
Effects of DESI BAO - contour shifts only mildly for EDE case \Rightarrow low- z + CMB result is stable

Results

Marginalized constraints: w_0 , w_a , H_0 , Ω_m



Evolution $w(z)$

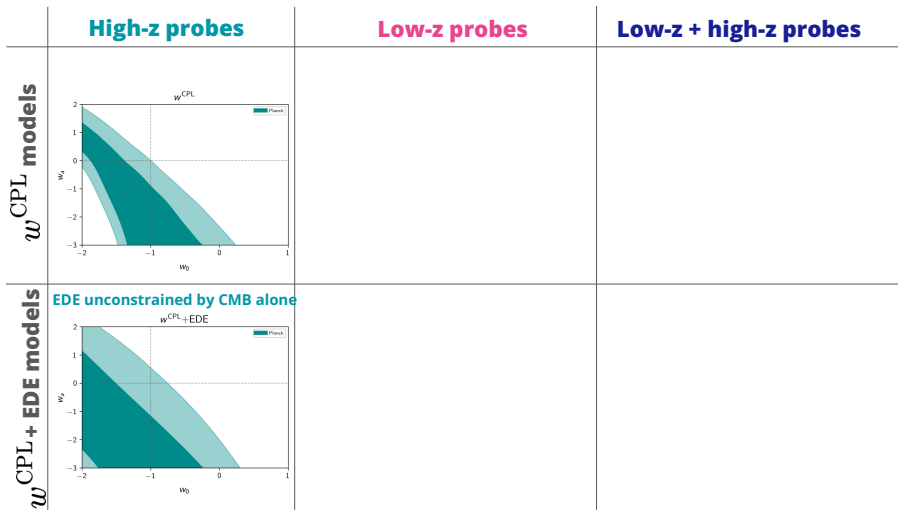


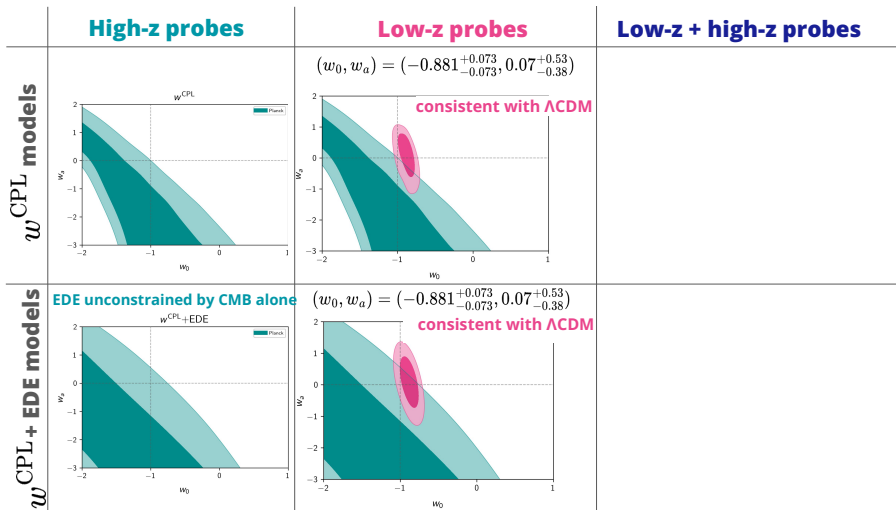
- Low-z only: no crossing of $w = -1$ at $z < 0.7$ (thawing-like); crossing appears only once CMB is added

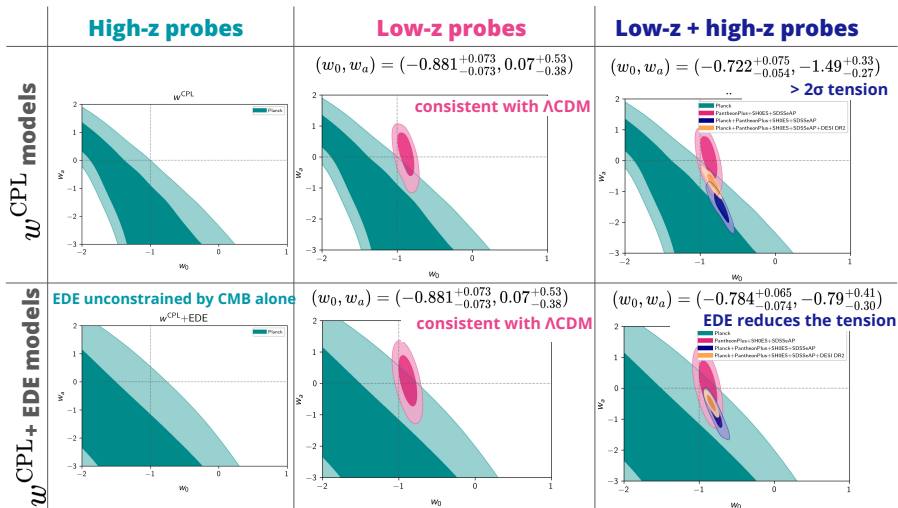
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	High-z probes	Low-z probes	Low-z + high-z probes
w^{CPL} models			
$w^{\text{CPL}} + \text{EDE}$ models			







Take-away points

- The evolving-DE signal is **sensitive to the high- z CMB data**:
 - Low- z alone (eAP + SN, no CMB): consistent with Λ CDM, $(w_0, w_a) = (-0.88, +0.07)$
 - Only with CMB does the tension appear: $(w_0, w_a) = (-0.72, -1.49), > 2\sigma$
- The r_d -independent eAP anchor is consistent with Λ CDM and fits the CMB-driven dynamical solution poorly.
- **Early dark energy partially absorbs the pull**: $w_a : -1.49 \rightarrow -0.79$, and eAP consistency improves ($\chi_{\text{eAP}}^2 \rightarrow 5.5$) — but Λ CDM is *not* recovered
- Extended AP applied directly to DESI DR2 will give additional information
- The possibility of unified early+late scalar-field models will be explored.

Thank You

